

[THURSDAY, February 16, 1769.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SURV
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises after	sets before	
THURSDAY	10	6	after 7	43 before 5	
FRIDAY	11	7	6	43	
SATURDAY	12	8	6	42	
SUNDAY	13	9	6	40	
MONDAY	14	8	6	39	
TUESDAY	15	9	6	38	
WEDNESDAY	16	9	6	37	

Days 10 Hours 34 Minutes the 16th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	18. 0d.	Pork	72. 0d.
Brown Bread	18. 0d.	Salt	21. 6d.
West-India Rum	45. 3d.	Bohea Tea	45. 1d.
New-England ditto	21. 8d.	Chocol. per Doz. L.	61. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	65. 1d.	Bees	15. 8d.
Single refined ditto	25. 0d.	Nut Wood	45. 0d.
Molasses	25. 3d.	Oak ditto	30. 0d.

Treasury-Office, New-York, January 23, 1769.
VERY little Notice having been taken of the
Treasurer's former Advertisements requiring
all Persons to pay their Arrears of Duties, arisen
during the late Treasurer's Time: He is there-
fore under a Necessity of again repeating his Re-
quests, and to assure all whom it may concern, that
all Accounts for the said Duties remaining unpaid
by the first Day of May next, will, pursuant to Law,
be put in Suit, without further Notice.

BOSTON, January 21.
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued,
from the Supplement to this Paper.

LORD H—gh it appears is now smartly
pushed by some leading Men in Parliament,
respecting his American Measures; particularly his
Mandate to dissolve the Massachusetts Assembly in
Case of Non-recessing, and not allowing another
to be called. This Step has been severely animad-
verted on, both in and out of Parliament, as *impru-
dent and arbitrary*, tending to make the People
desperate, and to create *Confusion*. His Lordship
we are told in Vindication of himself, has declared,
that he never *prohibited* the calling of a new Assem-
bly, but *expected* this would have been done, soon
after a Dissolution. It is certain the Massachusetts
Commons House, took Notice in their last Reply to
the Governor, that his Lordship's Letters, com-
municated to them, contained *no such Prohibitions*;
and we find that the G—r of New-York, after
dissolving the Assembly of that Province, immedi-
ately issued Writs for a *new Choice*; which perfectly
accords to the Report of what his Lordship has de-
clared. In what Manner then will G. B. account
for his Conduct, not only in *forbearing* to convene
a new Assembly, but in declaring himself as *not at
Liberty* to do so, and speaking upon this Point in
such a Manner, as to lead People to imagine, that
it was altogether uncertain, *whether ever there
would be another*; Has he so thorough a *Disaffec-
tion* to the People whom he governs, as to lead him
when the Measures of Administration are *severe* be-
yond all Principles of *Policy* and the *Constitution*,
to go *beyond his Orders*, to heighten the Severity:
Whoever considers the *Temper* of his Administra-
tion, the *Ambition* he has discovered of *forming the
Ideas of Administration*, respecting American Af-
fairs, and the *Attention* he has *unhappily* obtained
among some leading Men in Government, cannot
Wonder at the present *Distress* of America; the
Convulsions of this Province, and the great *Embar-
rassments* of the British Ministry.

Jan. 22. The common Soldiers continue their
Robberies and Violences, and some Officers are no
way behind them: A Constable of this Town was
much wounded by one of them the other Night;
a Night after, the South Watch was assaulted by a

Number who declared themselves Custom-House
and Naval Officers; their Language was most pro-
fane, their Threats high, their abuse to the Watch
great, and their Insult upon the Authority of the
Town audacious; they returned about one o'Clock,
bringing about 40 Regulars, as they said with De-
sign to carry off the Watchmen, but the Officer
who commanded those Troops gave no Offence,
unless it was in being Witnesses to such ill Behaviour,
without informing or securing the Offenders, that
they might be dealt with according to the Merit of
of their Crimes.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, of Octo. 20.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,
AS I have often experienced the great difference
there is, in point of clearness of argument, be-
tween the most attentive consideration of a subject
only in thought, and committing the arguments
pro and con to paper, so that they be coolly re-
viewed, I bestowed an idle hour to draw up the
arguments for and against American claims, with
as much impartiality as I was master of; and if
thought worthy of the public eye, it might be com-
municated through the channel of your useful pa-
per.

It is said against the Americans, that their claims
are founded on an impossibility, an *imperium in
imperio*: for in all regulated governments, there
must be an ultimate resort, which must determine
finally on every subject. This ultimate resort in
Britain is in the legislative powers, the King, Lords
and Commons; and to say, that any part of the
British dominions is not under their joint authority,
is contradicting the very first principles of govern-
ment.

To this the Americans answer, that a King may
be constitutionally King of two different Rates, as
was formerly the case here, when the Parliament
of England and Scotland were absolutely independ-
ent of each other. Even so, though the Ameri-
cans do not claim all the immunities which Scot-
land formerly enjoyed, yet they may constitution-
ally enjoy a legislation, as to their internal govern-
ment, consistently with sound policy; and to shew
that they have enjoyed such legislation, they set
forth, that when the colonies were first established,
our King believed, they had a right to send forth
some of their people into another world, if I may
so say; and as an encouragement, gave them an
internal legislative power, which no Parliament at
that time found fault with, and which they have
enjoyed ever since, except during the abolition of
government in Britain, when even Scotland, an
independent kingdom, was brought under subjec-
tion by Cromwell, to the English Parliament. So
much was King Charles II. of this opinion, that at
the restoration he revived the American forms of
their governments; yea, if my memory fails not,
renewed the English House of Commons for inter-
meddling in matters relating to the constitution of
the colonies, as being what they had no concern in.

They who take the opposite side of the question
(for I will not suppose them enemies to America,
scarcely believing there is one such in Britain) say,
that whatever those Kings, who claimed high pre-
rogatives, might think, or do, is now out of the
question, for that all parts of the British dominions
are now subject to the British Legislature, as esta-
blished at the Revolution.

They reply to this, that the Revolution made
no alteration in the nature of the union then sub-
sisting between England and Scotland; nor indeed
between England and her colonies; for that after
that period, there was not any attempt made to al-
ter their internal governments; but that their le-
gislative power, and the administration of justice,
remained unaltered, and that in truth no alteration
was attempted till a much later date. What very
strongly marks the independence of the Americans
on the British Parliament is, that it has never been
thought of, to make the House of Lords the ulti-

mate resort in their appeals in law, as is the case
from Ireland, the King in council remaining to
this day sole arbiter.

But, say we, a blot is never a blot till it is hit.
If the American claims are founded on a right the
Kings of England had not a constitutional power to
give, the want of that power in the King anni-
hilates the claims. I am not lawyer enough to de-
cide this question; but let me suppose, that a fa-
mily had held an estate of the crown for 150 years,
by a right which the crown was then supposed to
be possessed of, would it not be deemed great injus-
tice to resume that grant from the present possessors,
who, trusting to that right, had inconceivably im-
proved the estate, indeed to a degree that our fore-
fathers never dreamed of?

Thus far the question is considered as a claim of
equity; but the benefits arising to the King's other
estates, bring me to view it in a political light.

The Americans undoubtedly believe their claim
of internal legislation to be just, and will therefore
shew the *only resentment now* in their power, viz.
the not using our manufactures. This, say we, is
a threat which they cannot carry into execution,
for some of our manufactures are indispensibly ne-
cessary to them; and such is the love of gain in
mankind, that where a profit arises, men will find
means to pursue that profit, in spite of every regu-
lation of the contrary. But why say regulation,
when government will protect the traders, in oppo-
sition to factious combinations among the inhabi-
tants: and when the inhabitants see some men grow
rich by a traffic which they had renounced, each
will begin to say, why shall not I do so too? and
thus trade will soon revive.

I doubt that they who reason thus, have not at-
tended sufficiently to the lasting power of resent-
ment on the human mind; and may not they, not-
withstanding our utmost vigilance, receive these
necessary supplies elsewhere?—But let us, for argu-
ment sake, grant the truth of this supposition.
Some time must pass before this change is brought
about; and, during that time, there will be a
considerable diminution in their consumption of our
manufactures. I am persuaded there will be a di-
minution of at least one half. Let us consider
what effects this may have on the state of our manu-
factures at home.

As we do not send to the Americans any raw ma-
terials, I shall view the whole of our exports to
them as manufactured; and will suppose that they
annually consume to the amount of two millions
sterling of our manufactures. Our exports to the
Americans amount indeed to a great deal more, to
be disposed of in trade by them; but as some may
perhaps alledge that we may find another channel
of vent for the additional quantity, I shall not ex-
tend the argument to that; and shall only hint this
well known truth, that when trade is once forced
out of its natural channel, there is no knowing what
course it may afterwards take.

It is allowed on all hands, that there is a very
great difference between the original value of raw
materials, and the value of the same materials when
manufactured. This difference arises solely from
labour, and must be placed to account of the
maintenance of the manufacturers.

I shall now suppose that the law for an internal
tax to be raised in America shall remain in force;
and that in resentment to this conduct on our side,
the Americans will not next year consume above
one half of the manufactures they have usually done
of late years.—Let us see what effects this will
have on our manufacturers.

Supposing the difference between the value of the
raw materials, and the value of the same materials
manufactured, to be as one to four; and supposing
also, that a manufacturer earns 50l. a year, which
I fancy is, in general, much above the mark, let
us see how the account of profit and loss will stand,
attending to this misfortune, that the manufacturer
must eat, whether employed or idle.

The sale of 1,000,000l. worth of manufacture is
lost; three-fourths of which being labour, at the

rate of 50l. a year to each labourer, 15,400 person must be reduced to a want of employment. These, though now idle, must be maintained, and as many of them have families, we may estimate their maintenance at 25 l. each, which will amount to 1,385,000 l. at the least.

Besides this, there is another national loss of no less importance. We lose the ships and sailors employed in the transport of these manufactures, and of the commodities sent in return; as well as the profit of manufacturing these returns, which generally consist of raw materials.

To enhance the importance of these losses, they unfortunately happen at a time when the nation is loaded with an immense debt. The customs will be sensibly affected by the loss of these exports and imports, and thereby the revenue. These accumulated misfortunes happen when our load of taxes, and the high price of provisions, have raised the price of our manufactures so high, that we are underfold in every foreign market.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
A BRITON.

From the same Paper, October 29.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

HAVING, in your Chronicle of Oct. 20, mentioned some losses which this nation may sustain by enforcing the payment of taxes in America, it is but just we should inquire into the benefits that may arise to us from the success of this measure.

I believe no one will be so sanguine as to expect that the Americans will not so far resent our conduct, as to lessen their demand of our manufactures for, at least, some years. What sum this may amount to, I shall not take upon me to say. It is pretended, that the tax, at this time the subject of debate, will return to England a sum equal to the loss we shall probably sustain? No! This tax is intended only to defray the expence of internal government among themselves. Is this an object equal to the risk we run? I think not. It may indeed be said, that by this tax, we establish our claim of a right to tax them; and that we may, in some future time, lay a tax upon them, which will make a considerable return to England, or which is the same thing, will go far in defraying the expence of troops stationed there to keep the inhabitants in subjection. I dare prophesy, that, in this case, our loss of exports will at least equal the amount of the tax. Let us suppose each to amount to half a million sterling, and less would not be an object for government, I beg leave to ask, whether it is most to the advantage of England to sell 500,000 l. worth of manufactures, or to receive that sum into the Exchequer, as the produce of a tax in America? By the sale of the manufactures, 7780 manufacturers will be employed, and will benefit the nation by their consumption of provisions, &c. But if we lose the exportation of these manufactures, the manufacturers will remain unemployed, and so become an additional expence; and the commissioners and officers who collect the tax, being most of them taken from more useful professions, become an additional tax on the Americans; and hence it seems evident, that the national benefit is on the side of manufactures. Sir Robert Walpole wisely saw it in this light, and when often pressed to tax the Americans, answered, that to his knowledge, all the money brought into America, landed here in less than two years. "What more would you have," said he, as a judicious politician, "would you have me offend them, when they already give us all they have?"

The mention of the Commissioners and Officers brings the secret spring of this transaction to light. The cloven foot appears. They are all appointed by the Minister. This will increase his power, and extend his influence in elections, &c. However, to throw a veil over the true motive of carrying this measure into execution, it is alleged, that the honour of the nation is now concerned, Mankind have so far learned the wisdom of the serpent, as, I believe, to prefer interest to a point of honour, especially when, as in this case, the interest is very considerable. Whatever the opinions of Gentlemen may be on this head, the Trustees of the People, for such every Member of Parliament is, should here consider the real interest of that people, and be determined by it. Can any point of honour answer to the nation for the loss of the sale of so great a quantity of manufactures, and the depriving so many hands of their useful labour. We certainly herein play a losing game; and the Americans are forced into measures which must in the end turn to their advantage. These taxes will put an end to their dissipation and luxury, Trade being greatly lessened among them, many must retire into the country, and lay out in improvements and population, the money formerly employed in trade, and thus make a more lasting, perhaps a greater, acquisition of fortune; and the manufactures of the necessities of life must be pursued by them with unwearied diligence.

With whom is it we are to dispute this point of honour? Is it with an enemy? Is it with a rival nation, who may presume upon our indulgence? No it is with our brethren. It is with a people whose interest and ours are so closely connected by every tie that unites mankind in society, that no error on either side should ever disunite us. They claim privileges which they have hitherto possessed; indeed, till now, never questioned. Lovers of Liberty will surely commend their steady defence of what they think their right; and oh! my countrymen, what do we get by an attempt to deprive them of that right? Whatever hardships they may suffer, will continue only till our being involved in war sets them at liberty. Every nation in Europe will then readily enter into alliances with them; and our enemies will gladly assist them in establishing an independent sovereignty. That time will be the era of our ruin, when deprived of the only commerce we carry on with profit. O Britain! thus to fall a sacrifice to the unbounded pride, and implacable resentment of a few.

A BRITON.

From the London Gazetteer, &c. Nov. 3, 1768.
To the PRINTER.

IF in criminal cases it is contrary to law, to condemn a man unheard, surely in our political conversation and debates, it is both ungenerous and cruel, to abuse the absent, because they differ from us in our political opinions. I am led to make this remark from the scurrility which is belched forth in most companies, against Mr. Otis of Boston; a man of unblemished character, and the representative of a great people, whose liberty he thinks is invaded, and which in justice to himself, his country, and his constituents he thinks he ought legally and constitutionally to defend: This, in the opinion of his traducers is a crime, and for which they bestow on him the names of incendiary, firebrand, traitor, &c. of which he is no more deserving than Andrew Marvel, Pym, Shippin or Sir John Barnard, which I think are the most illustrious characters Old England has ever produced, and that of Mr. Otis, one of the greatest of New-England.

L O N D O N, November 3.

THE following is an address of Mr. Wilkes's to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot suppress the emotions of a grateful heart, I must pay you the best tribute of thanks for the many proofs of a noble and generous friendship, which you have continued to me in this prison now for above six months. I will not lament my past sufferings, nor even a harsh, a cruel sentence, because I find that your favour and protection are extended to me, in proportion to the increase of the persecutions I undergo. Every day gives a fresh mark of this kindness and affection; I trust that I may add likewise, of my firmness in the cause, as well as steady attachment to my friends, the supporters of the freedom, and the constitution of our native country.

"The parliament being summoned to meet the next week for the dispatch of business, I think it my duty to submit to you the particulars of my future conduct. I mean to petition the house of commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, in full hope of the redress of all grievances, which have arisen from various acts of arbitrary power exerted by the ministers, the illegalities respecting the two trials, and especially the alteration of the records. I have already lodged an appeal against the two sentences, before the house of lords, as the supreme judicature of this kingdom, and I shall bring before their lordships the whole state of the legal proceedings, which I believe are no less erroneous and invalid, than those have already been declared to be, which respected the outlawry. The meeting of parliament will suspend the important, public cause against lord Halifax, which cannot be tried till the term following the next prorogation.

"I look forward, gentlemen, to the happy moment of regaining my freedom, and of giving you, in a British senate, the clearest demonstration that the principles of liberty have taken a deep root in my heart. You shall find me a faithful guardian of the civil and religious liberties of the people of England, strenuous and unwearied in my endeavours to destroy all the remains of despotic power among our free-born countrymen. I shall think it a glorious reward of my toils, if in one instance only, a point of the utmost moment, grand juries may, through my efforts, recover the power and right given them by the first principles of the constitution, which are at present entirely lost in the mode of proceeding by information, so long, to the great grievance of the subject, practised both by the attorney-general and the judges of the court of Kings bench. In this and every other point of national liberty, I shall earnestly beg your assistance.

"I hope at all times, in public business, to have the advantage of your counsels, to perfect the plan of securing and guarding the liberties of the freest nation in the world, against future attacks of wicked ministers, or even encroachments of the crown; which security can only be obtained by the most wholesome laws, and wisest regulations, built on the firm basis of Magna Charta, the great preserver of the lives, freedom and property of Englishmen. I am, gentlemen, under increasing obligations,

Your faithful and obedient humble servant,
JOHN WILKES."

King's Bench Prison, Nov. 3, 1768.

A letter from Cadix, says, "A girl of 12 years of age, the daughter of the Sieur de Cepeda, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, and Captain of the Militia of this town, has astonished us by her talents and knowledge in literature; which she displayed in a publick exercise some days since, before a number of persons of rank and eminence. At three meetings, of three hours each, she answered with the greatest clearness and precision all the questions that were put to her on sacred and prophane History, Grammar, and the Orthography of the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish languages, as well as upon Cosmography, Geometry, and Astronomy, and fully demonstrated and explained the five general charts of the world, the Terrestrial, Celestial, and Armillary Spheres, the Eclipses, and the Systems of Ptolemy, Tycho-Brache, and Copernicus: She also gave the most ample explications in chronology, and even entered into details concerning the climates of the different States of Europe, their productions, religion, manners and customs, the forces of the different powers, and the monies of each country, &c. concluding with a specimen of surprising knowledge in Heraldry."

Extract of a Letter from a Master of a Ship, to one of his Owners at Newcastle, dated Malaga, October 24.

"I have the happiness to acquaint you that we are in safety here, having fortunately got a freight to this port from Genoa; for had we gone to Constantinople, we had all been made slaves, and our ship seized by the Turks; there being certain advice, that the Grand Vizir had seized on all the foreign ships lying there to take in corn, and had sent their crews into slavery. A Dutch ship of force resisted, and after an obstinate engagement was overpowered. The Captain's head was immediately struck off, and the crew sent into the country for perpetual slavery. The Turks are laying up great magazines for war, and suffer neither stores nor provisions to be bought up, but for the Grand Signior's use."

Constantinople, Sept. 28. This moment letters are received, which inform us, that the Bashaw has been defeated by the Montenegrins to the number of 50,000 men, and the news has thrown us into the utmost consternation.

P O R T S M O U T H, Feb. 3.

Last Wednesday Capt. Underwood, late of the Schooner Fawn, came to Town, and informs that said Schooner was cast away, in a heavy Gale of Wind on the 11th of August last, on the Eastern Key of Port-Royal, Jamaica; Vessel entirely lost, but the People all saved.

S A L E M, January 31.

Capt. Thomas Wyer, arrived at Casco Bay, on the 25th of December, in Lat. 34. 58, Long. 77. 30, spoke with Captain James Prince, of the Brig Liberty, from Cayenne to New-York, out 42 Days, who, in a Gale of Wind cut away his Main-mast, and had his Sails split to Pieces; Captain Wyer supplied him with some Necessaries; and when he left him, he intended bearing away for Bermudas.

B O S T O N, February 6.

Last Monday night about ten o'clock, the large new county goal in this town was discovered on fire: The first attention was to preserve the prisoners from perishing; but by the hurry and consternation of the people, the keys of the several doors were misplaced, whereby they were obliged to have recourse to axes, &c. to break through, which with the utmost difficulty was done, and prisoners pulled through very small passages, their flesh being considerably torn by the iron spikes in the doors; however they were all taken out alive, one or two scorched by the fire, one elderly man who was in the room where the fire first began was much burnt.—The fire began in an apartment on the middle story at the northwest corner of the building, and proceeded with great violence from one apartment to another till the whole of the inside of the house was in flames: The thickness of the partitions and doors made the heat very intense, and the walls and iron bars prevented the water from the engines doing much towards extinguishing the flames: When the fire first broke from its confinement thro' the roof, a great dan-

ger was apprehended being little Wind, but prevented from spreading; the Firewards came; also the engines of the town were of the army and navy number of sailors and viceable in assisting. About 5 o'clock the prisoners escaped secured in Bridewell, house until morning was made before seven that Mr. Young the k as was his practice the evening, and was examining the prisoners where the fire was first that they were deterred the door of their apartments they put some set fire to them; the windows to prevent the door kept burning the smoke and heat obliged to repair to for air, when they gave der appearing full aged, the other a young for stealing, they were Habeas Corpus comm town.—The lot to great. (Mass. Gaz.)

Notwithstanding that the keys were missing that he opened every cepting the two inner entry where the fire first do by reason of the vered them to an would attempt to open life, which however they proceeded to have account relates.

At the late cry of heard to give orders directly to the General riot, but only a fire.

Last week a man and sold, six thousand or silk balls, which berry-trees.

A N N A P

A few days ago arrived, Robert Henderson, after a very tedious passage of which the heat derford and his crew were distressed, by the severity of provisions, before his men were rendered, and two of them are, whether they will recover.

On the 3d inst. about they spoke the snow-bound from Antigua acquainted of their distress requested a small sum terms, which Captain refused them, alledging visions himself; tho' a person of credit and log-book, by which it fore Capt. Henderson hauled the snow's provisions at full

A few days afterwards the snow Stirling, and bound for Philadelphia from the bay of Honduras of provision himself, small supply.

P R O V I D E

By a Gentleman informed that the Inhabitants of and dissatisfied at from that Quarter.

N E W - L O N

On the 16th inst. Vaughan, of Lebanon Match with a neighbor began their Work 3 and left off at Nine the same Day; in spun seven Skeins of Yarn, each Skein of other Person spun six Skeins of equal Bigg Would the Sex in general Disaff, instead of the Table, perhaps we need Asia for our Food, or

public business, to have
els, to perfect the plan
the liberties of the free-
infringe future attacks of
encroachments of the
only be obtained by
and wisest regulations,
agna Charta, the great
dom and property of
men, under increasing

gent humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.
3, 1768,

"A girl of 12 years of
ur de Cepeda, Knight
and Captain of the
astonished us by her
terature; which she
cise some days since,
of rank and eminence.
hours each, she an-
earnest and precision
out to her on sacred
amar, and the Ortho-
French, and Spanish
Cosmography, Geo-
d fully demonstrated
l charts of the world,
d Armillary Spheres,
of Ptolemy, Tycho-
She also gave the most
ogy, and even enter-
e climates of the dif-
productions, religi-
e forces of the diffe-
of each country, &c.
of surprising know-

Master of a Ship, to
file, dated Malaga,

acquaint you that we
unately got a freight
had we gone to Con-
nade slaves, and our
re being certain ad-
d seized on all the
se in corn, and had
A Dutch ship of
obstinate engagement
ain's head was im-
erew sent into the
The Turks are lay-
ar, and suffer neither
ught up, but for the

This moment letters
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negrins to the num-
ews has thrown us

H, Feb. 3.
derwood, late of the
n, and informs that
in a heavy Gale of
st, on the Eastern
Vessel entirely lost,

ary 31.
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34, 58, Long 77,
Prince, of the Brig
York, out 42 Days,
way his Main-mast,
es; Captain Wyer
aries; and when he
away for Bermudas.

bruary 6.
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e the fire first began
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ors made the heat
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n the fire first broke
roof, a great dan-

ger was apprehended from the flakes, but there
being little Wind, by a good providence, it was
prevented from spreading: The night was very
cold; the Firewards exerted themselves the whole
time; also the enginemen and the other inhabi-
tants of the town were very vigilant: The officers
of the army and navy now here, attended with a
number of sailors and soldiers, who were very fer-
viceable in assisting and relieving the inhabitants:
About 5 o'clock the fire was got under. Two of
the prisoners escaped in the night, the others were
secured in Bridewell, and in the Goaler's dwelling
house until morning: At ten o'clock examination
was made before several magistrates: It appeared
that Mr. Young the keeper, had been to the goal,
as was his practice to see all safe, about nine in
the evening, and saw no appearance of fire: Upon
examining the prisoners who were in the room
where the fire was first discovered, it was evident
that they were determined to get out by burning
the door of their apartment: accordingly in the
evening they put some chips under the door, and
set fire to them; they put the shutters to their
windows to prevent the light being discovered;
the door kept burning 2 or 3 hour, till at length
the smoak and heat increased so much, they were
obliged to repair to the windows at the windward
for air, when they gave the alarm.—The mat-
ters appearing full against two of them, one a sol-
dier, the other a young lad, who were confined
for stealing, they were both hand-cuff'd, and by
Habeas Corpus committed to the goal in Charle-
stown.—The loss to the county and town must be
great. (Mass. Gaz.)

Notwithstanding the accounts above-mentioned
that the keys were misplaced, the goaler declares
that he opened every door with his own hands, ex-
cepting the two inner doors of the rooms in the
entry where the fire first began, which he could not
do by reason of their being in flames, but deliv-
ered them to an unknown person, who said he
would attempt to open them at the risque of his
life, which however he could not accomplish; then
they proceeded to have recourse to axes &c. as the
account relates.

At the late cry of fire, a military gentleman was
heard to give orders to a soldier or servant, "go
directly to the General and inform that it is no
riot, but only a fire."

Last week a man from Weston brought to town
and sold, six thousand one hundred and forty cocoons,
or silk balls, which he fed from only three mul-
berry-trees.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 29.

A few days ago arrived here, the brigantine Sa-
fannah, Robert Henderson, master, of Baltimore,
after a very tedious passage of sixteen weeks, nearly
ten of which she beat on this coast. Captain Hen-
derson and his crew were reduced to so very great
distress, by the severity of the weather, and scarci-
ty of provisions, before they got in, that most of
his men were rendered incapable of doing duty,
and two of them are so ill now, that it is doubtful
whether they will recover.

On the 3d inst. about 100 leagues off this coast,
they spoke the snow Nancy, Capt. Rodgerfon,
bound from Antigua to Baltimore, whom they ac-
quainted of their distressed condition, and earnestly
requested a small supply of provisions, on any
terms, which Captain Rodgerfon very inhumanely
refused them, alledging he was very short of pro-
visions himself; tho' since his arrival at Baltimore,
a person of credit and veracity has examined his
log-book, by which it appears, that four days be-
fore Capt. Henderson spoke him, they had over-
hauled the snow's stores, and found they had 90
days provision at full allowance.

A few days afterwards Capt. Henderson spoke
the snow Stirling, Capt. Nelson, belonging to,
and bound for Philadelphia, seven weeks out,
from the bay of Honduras, who, tho' very scarce
of provision himself, very humanely spared him a
small supply.

PROVIDENCE, February 4.

By a Gentleman from Halifax we are advised,
that the Inhabitants continue to be much alarmed
and dissatisfied at the Removal of the Troops
from that Quarter.

NEW-LONDON, January 27.

On the 16th Instant, the Wife of Mr. John
Vaughan, of Lebanon, agreed upon a spinning
Match with a neighbouring young Woman; they
began their Work 3-4 of an Hour after Sun-rise,
and left off at Nine o'clock in the Evening of
the same Day; in which Time Mrs. Vaughan
spun seven Skeins and two Knots of fine linen
Yarn, each Skein containing fifteen Knots: The
other Person spun six Skeins and ten Knots, the
Skeins of equal Bigness with the first mentioned.
Would the Sex in general apply their Hands to the
Distaff, instead of the idle Apparatus of the Tea
Table, perhaps we need not always be beholden to
Asia for our Food, or Europe for our Clothing.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

By several letters from London, of the latter
end November last, we have the following advices,
That the Parliament have determined two elec-
tions to be void, and it is supposed many more will
meet with the same fate: That the Parliament
had prohibited the exportation of corn from
England, for a further time: That a motion was
made in Parliament, to examine into the cause of
the disturbances in St. George's Fields, &c. and to
have Lord Barrington's letters and orders with all
other papers relative to that affair, brought before
them, passed in the negative: That Corfica, had
been brought on the carpet and fully discussed,
but determined by 250 against 80 not to inter-
meddle in that affair: That the Parliament had
called for all Governor Barnard's and Lord Hills-
borough's letters, with all other papers relative to
the Boston disturbances, but they will not go into
the examination of them, till after Christmas.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 25.

"An alliance is actually concluded between the
Empress of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia,
Holland, and England, to counteract the Bourbon
Family Compact."

Extract of another letter, dated Nov. 30.

"It is said the Ministers have certainly sent or-
ders to seize some of the Bostonian Ringleaders,
and bring them hither. It is imagined that no-
thing can be done to them, unless they give them-
selves up. New partizans arise every day,
to espouse the American cause, and tho' the Mini-
stry talk the same language they did, yet I do be-
lieve, all will end in your reserving the legislation,
as in Ireland, and the Parliament's giving up the
Right of taxation to your representatives. It seems
as if they wished you would propose some plan of
accommodation."

Extract of another letter, dated Dec. 2.

"Wilkes's affair in Parliament is put off till
Wednesday fennight, 'tis said owing, to a dispute
in the House of Lords, on the propriety of three
of their members attending the Commons on his
account."

Monday last the Weather came on so severe,
that altho' a Vessel came up at Noon, without the
least Hindrance from the Ice, on Wednesday
Morning our River was froze from Side to Side.

On Monday last, at a meeting of a large number
of Freeholders in this city, it was unanimously
agreed, that in order to encourage the increase of
sheep, they would not suffer any LAMB to be con-
sumed in their families for the ensuing year.

NEW-YORK, February 16.

On Friday the 10th Inst. ended the Election of
the two Representatives for Dutchess County. At
closing the Pole, the Votes were as follows, viz. for

Mr. Van Kleck,	855
Mr. Brinckerhoff,	742
Mr. R. Livingston,	596
Mr. Hoffman,	369

Philip Livingston, Esq; late Speaker of the House
of Representatives, is returned a Member for the
Manor of Livingston.

We hear from the Town of Windsor, in the
County of Cumberland and Province of New-
York, that on the 19th Day of January last one
Mr. Strong, beat a Boy of about seven Years of
Age, with a Bunch of Rods, about half an Hour
for being stubborn and refusing to do what his
Master bid him; as the Beating made the Child
raw and much bruised he then took Rum and
Camphire and annointed him all over the Bruises,
and in the space of two Hours and a half after,
the Lad died in great Agonies: The Coroner's
Inquest brought in their Verdict Stubbornness and
Manslaughter.—Let this melancholy Affair be a
Warning to all imprudent masters and Parents.

About a Fortnight ago, a Marine belonging to
one of the Men of War in the Harbour, having, for
assaulting the Watch (who rescued a Woman he
was beating) been committed to Bridewell, a few
Nights after, a Number of Men, supposed to be
Marines, broke open the Door and released him.
Several Men were taken up on Suspicion of being
concerned in the Fact, Bills of Indictment were
found against them, and on Friday last their Trials
came on at the City-Hall, when the Evidence being
thought insufficient, the Jury acquitted them.

Wednesday Evening the 8th Inst. a Thief entered
privately into the House of Dr. Milligan, in Beaver-
Street, and carried off two Pair of Blankets from
two Beds, with several other Things, and escaped
without any Discovery.

A Paragraph, said to be an Extract of a Letter
from London, dated 17th Nov. mentioning that
the Complaints against G— B— had fixed
him in the Parliament's Favour. That he was to
have a Pension of £.2000 to be raised by a Tax
on Lawyers and Clerks, That Mr. H—n was to
have the Government with a fixt Salary of £.1500,
to be raised on our American Woolen Manufactures,
That G. Gr— had told the Writer he should
have the Pleasure of paying his Compliments to our

American Orator, and that the 17 Refrainers
would have Commissions in the Militia, with suitable
Pay, &c. was inserted in our last, from the Boston
Chronicle of Monday 30th Jan. We find by the
next Chronicle, Feb. 2, the said Extract to be a
Forgery, intended to deceive the Public: And tho'
the Performances of many of the real Writers from
England, who contrary to the fundamental Princi-
ples of the English Constitution, audaciously pre-
sume to claim a Right to plunder their American
Brethren of their Liberty and Property, are suffi-
ciently remarkable for Impudence and Stupidity,
yet we have Reason to believe, that some of the
most impudent and most senseless that have appear'd
in America, as Extracts of Letters from England,
were fabricated by some Traitors on this Side the
Water.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Anne, Odell Arnold, from	Honduras Bay
Schooner Polly, John Bryson,	Pensacola
Outward Entries:	
Sloop Endeavour, George Ellis, for	Virginia
Pitt, Thomas Scatterthwaite,	Africa
Cleared.	
Brig Olive Branch, Daniel Tingley, to	London
Ship Britannia, John Brynan,	Newry
Prince of Wales, Patrick Crawford: and	
Brig Bosfawen, George Marshall,	Londonderry
Alice, William Ryland,	Sligoe
Elizabeth, William Brown,	Turks-Island
Snow Buchanan, Thomas Cochran,	Lisbon
Sloop Live Oak, Thomas Hammond,	Pensacola
Charlotte, Daniel Willmott,	Barbados
Charming Polly, Joshua T. De St. Croix,	Rh. Island
William, William Ward,	Antigua
Hannah, Levi Lobinson,	Maryland

To be SOLD,

And enter'd upon the first of May next,

THE House and Ground where

Mangel Minthorn, Cooper, now lives, in Broad-
Street.

ALSO,
To be enter'd upon the 25th of March, or sooner if sold,
A Store House in Queen-Street, and Lot
of Ground 24 Feet in Front and about 60 Feet deep: In-
quire of (63—) ABRAHAM COCK, Cooper.

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of
the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and
pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

New-York, January 5, 1769.

The SUBSCRIBER, HAVING opened his Day

and Night School, informs the respectable Public,
that he teaches the following Branches of Literature with Fi-
delity, viz. Orthography or true Spelling, Orthoepy or just
Pronunciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept
alone; but by ocular Example, and manual Application
of some of the Organs of Speech, in such a Manner, that he
cannot avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required,
Reading with proper Stops, Emphasis, Cadence, Quantity
and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Sense. Writing
is also carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who
shall be pleased to inspect the Progress of his Pupils: Arith-
metic, Vulgar and Decimal, Mensuration of Superficies,
Solids, &c. and that in a very familiar Method, well adapted
to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants Accounts according to
the most approved Method, by Charge and Discharge or
Double Entry, illustrated by a Variety of Specimens, suffi-
cient to render the whole system familiar to the tenderest
Capacity. (63 66)

Hugh Hughes.

TO BE LET,

THREE Lots of Ground, situate at
the Ship Yards, each Lot is fifty Feet in Front and
Two Hundred Feet deep:—Inquire of ANNE BURKE, at
the Old Slip. 63 66

By Permission of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.
BY THE AMERICAN COMPANY,

(By particular Desire)

At the Theatre, in John Street, on Friday, being the 25th
of February, 1769, will be presented, a TRAGEDY,
call'd, The

O R P H A N,

OR THE

UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Singing, by Mr. WOOLLS.

To which will be added,

L E T H E.

The Days of Performance for the future, will be Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday.

Tickets to be had at H. Gaine's, at the Bible and Crown,
in Hanover-Square; and of Philip Miller, Watch-maker:—
in the Broadway; near the Ofwego-Market:—who attends
at the Theatre every Day of Performance, from 4 o'clock
in the Evening.

Places in the Boxes, may be taken of Mr. Brodbelt, at the
Stage Door. To begin precisely at 6 o'clock.

To be LET, the first of May next,

THE House now in Possession of

Mr. John Ernest, Merchant, in Dock-Street, near
Coenties-Market:—Inquire of John Harris Cruger, who has
to let, immediately,—a very good Store, on the Great-Dock,
New-York, 1st Feb. 1769. 61 64

POETS CORNER.

The Test of FRIENDSHIP.
MISFORTUNE best Sincerity can show,
 And 'tis the only Test our Friends to know,
 The very Touch Stone of their Truth;
 Refrless it attracts true Friends more close,
 And marks the faithful few, at heart, from those
 Who are so only at the Mouth.
 Fire and Misfortune serves alike to unfold,
 As from the Drofs Fire separates the Gold,
 And shews the Metal's real Worth;
 With equal Truth Misfortune surely tends
 To purge the Mass of undistinguifh'd Friends,
 And bring the truly faithful forth.
 Like Hope, Prosperity too often lends
 Delusive Joys and interested Friends;
 While with Sincerity's hard Rod,
 Misfortune ever does impress the Truth,
 Like some kind Master in our Day's of Youth,
 Chastizing only for our good.

A few HOOSHEADS of
Choice JAMAICA RUM,
 TO BE SOLD AT
WILLIAM MERCIER'S,
 Near the COFFEE-HOUSE. 51—

To be LET, for the Term of One,
 two, or three Years, to commence from the first of May next,
THE noted Mills and Farms there-
 unto belonging, lying at Cold Spring, on Long-Island,
 partly in Queen's and partly in Suffolk Counties, now in
 the Occupation of Rawland Chambers, and lately belong-
 ing to, and known by the name of Hawkhurst's Mills. Enquire
 of Nathaniel Marston, in the City of New-York, who will
 agree on very reasonable Terms. 62. 65.

Five Pounds Reward,
WENT off from Greenwich, in Connecticut,
 in a boat, belonging to the subscriber, one Jeremiah Wines,
 be is of a middling stature, and wears his own hair, the boat is
 28 feet keel, 11 feet beam, and about 3 feet hold, built with
 butter nut-timber, and hath her deck saw'd thro' on the larboard
 side, in order to make a horse port, to take horses in, being for a
 ferry boat. Said Wines was at New-Haven, about the 10th
 of December last bound for New-York: Any person that will
 take him up, and secure the boat, so that I may have her again,
 shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by me 62—67
 Greenwich Feb. 4th, 1769. Jesse Hallick,

To be SOLD at public vendue,
 on Tuesday the 7th of March, on the premises,
 the house and ground now in possession of Capt. Peter
 Dobson: The house is 25 feet wide, and 30 feet deep,
 with a good kitchen adjoining, a new and well built, has
 six fire-places, and a good cellar under the whole; a good
 well and cistern in the yard: The lot fronts two publick
 streets, viz. Cherry street, and Water street, and 25 feet
 wide, front and rear, more or less; and 170 feet long. At
 the rear is a large store house and gangway. Also a lot
 fronting Water street, of 22 feet wide, more or less, and
 200 feet long, with the privilege for the corporation grant,
 whereon is a good well built dock. The above place is very
 convenient and well situated for a bolter, baker, or
 flax-seed merchant. It will be sold together, or in lots, as
 may best suit the purchaser. Bonds with good security,
 will be taken for the greatest part of the payment.

To be SOLD, two certain houses
 and lots, situate at Brookland Ferry, in King's
 county, on Long-Island, the property of Christopher Cod-
 wife, fronting the road that leads from said ferry to Brook-
 land town; the one containing in breadth, front and rear,
 26 feet; and in length on each side 100 feet. The other
 containing 40 feet in front, 30 feet in rear, and in length
 107 feet; whereon is a good dwelling house, store house,
 and barn, with a cartway on the one side and the privilege
 of a four feet eight inch ally on the other, where for many
 years past a noted shop has been kept, and is very suitable
 and convenient for a shop-keeper, or bolter. Whoever in-
 clines to purchase either, or both of the aforesaid lots, may
 enquire of Christopher Codwife, living on the premises.
 N. B. If not sold by the 5th of April next, then to be
 sold at public vendue. 62. 65.

OTHO PARISIEN,
 SILVER-SMITH,
 Living near Peck's Slip, opposite to Mr. Van-
 dervoort's,

RETURNS Thanks to his Custo-
 mers for past Favours, and hopes their Continuance;
 which he shall endeavour to deserve, by supplying those
 Gentlemen and Ladies who please to employ him, with all
 Kinds of wrought Plate, either chased or plain, according to
 any Pattern they shall please to send or direct; and by do-
 ing the Work in the best and neatest Manner, and at the
 cheapest Rates.
 N. B. The upper Part of his House to be let. 62. 65

LOST, Feb. 7, at five in the Evening,
 A Superfine blue broad-cloth cloak, from the Servant's
 Lodge, at the College gate: if offered to sale, or
 pawn, pray stop it, and you shall have Two Dollars reward.
 It is hoped that if any honest person has got it he will be
 so kind to send it to the servant at the gate, by which he
 will confer a very great obligation on the servant, who
 must otherwise pay for it out of his wages. 62. 65

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To be sold at public Vendue, at the
 House of Capt. Peter Dobson, on Wednesday the 22d inst.
 at 10 o'Clock.

ALL his household & kitchen fur-
 niture, also a few boxes and half boxes of glass, cleath-
 ing nails; pipes, bottled beer, English cheese, women's
 shoes; tar, hand and scrubbing brushes, and sundry other
 goods.
 N. B. All persons indebted to said Dobson, are desired
 to make immediate payment; and those that have any de-
 mands to bring in their accounts unto
 EDWARD LAIGHT, or
 BENJ. HILDRETH.

TO BE LET.
A Good convenient Dwelling
 House, with a Pump and Cistern in the Yard, situate
 near the Battery:—Inquire of JOHN HUNT, in Smith-
 Street, near Mr. Bend's. 62. 65

To the PUBLIC.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Gram-
 mar-School is opened in Orange Town, in Orange
 County, a very retired and pleasantly situated part of the
 country. The inhabitants being very desirous of having a
 school in the place, will take in boarders at as low a rate as
 they can possibly afford. This school is designed principally
 for the sake of the poorer sort of people among the Dutch,
 many of whom have been, hitherto discouraged from send-
 ing their children abroad to latin schools, by the greatness
 of the price. It is therefore hoped that such, in particular,
 will encourage this undertaking; and all who shall send
 their children here, may depend upon the best endeavours
 of their very humble servant, RICHARD DEVENS.
 The price of tuition is 20s. for admission, and 20 s. by
 the quarter,—the price of board will not exceed £. 12 by the
 year, York currency. 62. 65

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue,
 on Friday the 10th day of March next, all the real
 estate of Isaiah Younglove, in the township of Bridgewater
 in Somerset county and province of New-Jersey, viz. one
 farm, whereon he now dwells, containing about 160 acres
 of land, whereon is a new comfortable dwelling house, with
 a good cellar and four fire places; a good barn and thriving
 young orchard of about 400 apple trees, a considerable
 quantity of the land, cleared and in good fence, pleasantly
 situated, on a public road about one mile and a half from
 Bound Brook town; also 12 acres of meadow ground, near
 the above premises; as also another plantation of about 100
 acres, whereon is a new framed house and other conveni-
 ences, a young orchard and plenty of meadow, and also a
 small tract of about 18 acres with a saw mill in good repair,
 situated in the midst of a great plenty of good timber, &c.
 the terms of payment made very easy, and the purchaser
 may enter on the same by the first of May next, as he pur-
 poses to move out of this province, as soon as his concerns
 are settled, &c.
 Said vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at
 12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given.
 62. 65
 N. B. The title indisputable. Feb. 4th, 1769.
 ISAIAH YOUNGLOVE.

The NEW-YORK
Paper MANUFACTORY.
 Ready Money, for clean Linen Rags, may be had of
JOHN KEATING,
 Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;
 A **LL** Persons who have the Welfare of
 their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider
 the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government,
 and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen
 Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise
 useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much
 for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can
 be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Pub-
 lic in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so
 as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for
 our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Pro-
 vince the Sumas of Money, which are annually remitted for
 this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are
 entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here,
 Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money
 still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that
 all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which
 it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing
 Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time
 before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags,
 are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented
 from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine
 Rags. 62—

ALL persons who have any de-
 mands on the estate of James Strachan, late of this
 city, Carver and Cabinet-maker, deceased, are desired to
 bring in their accounts, in order for a settlement; and all
 those indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy
 payment, to Jonathan Blake, Thomas Barrow, or James
 Barrow, who are empower'd to settle and receive the same,
 by
 CATHARINE STRACHAN, Administratrix.
 N. B. The business of the late James Strachan, will be
 carried on in the same shop, as usual; and his widow hopes
 for the continuance of the favours of her late husband's
 friends, and the public in general, which will be thankfully
 acknowledged. 62. 65

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of
 Capt. John Heapy, late of Liverpool, deceased, by
 Book, Bond, or Note, are requested to make immediate
 Payment of the same, to Remfen and Van Alstyne; and
 those having Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in
 their Accounts, that they may be immediately settled.
 ABRAHAM VAN ALSTYNE, } Executors.
 JERONIMUS R. REMFEN, }

TO BE SOLD,
A House and lot of ground, situ-
 ate in the Meadows, near the Slip, in the out-ward
 of this city, late the property of Abijah Abbot, deceased;—
 The said house being two stories in height, twenty six feet
 six inches in front, and thirty three feet in depth, has four
 rooms upon each floor, and six fire places in the same: to-
 gether with two cellar kitchens, and a good cistern adjoining.
 The said lot being in front and rear, twenty six feet
 six inches, and in depth one hundred feet.—Any person
 who inclines to purchase the same, by applying to MARY
 ABBOT, executrix of the said Abijah Abbot, deceased, liv-
 ing upon the premises, may know the terms of sale, by
 whom, upon agreement, an indisputable title will be given.
 62. 65

AS the persons indebted to the
 estate of Abijah Abbot, deceased, have been desired,
 by public advertisements, to discharge the same, and as they
 have hitherto been delatory;—they are once more requested
 to settle the same immediately, otherwise they must expect
 to meet with immediate prosecution at law. 62. 65

THIS is to inform William Cotton,
 a native of Scotland, who was a sailor on board the
 brigantine Minerva, Capt. William Sherman, from New-
 Haven to St. Croix, from February to May 1767, and was
 discharged at St. Croix; that if he will apply to Adam Bab-
 cock, at New-Haven, or to the Printer hereof, he will hear
 of something much to his advantage; the said Cotton is a
 short thick well set man, about 5 feet 4 inches high.—Any
 master of vessel that has seen the said Cotton, and can give
 any information where he may be found, is requested to in-
 form the Printer hereof, of the same. 62. 67
 New-Haven, Jan. 18, 1769. ADAM BABCOCK.

TO BE SOLD,
THE houses belonging to the late
 Co-partnership of Lott and Low, which if not sold be-
 fore at private sale, will be exposed at public vendue, at the
 Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 21st of this pre-
 sent month, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock,
 viz.
 The house and lot of ground wherein Abraham Lott, Esq;
 Treasurer now lives; also the store adjoining thereto, being
 very convenient and in a good situation for the dry good bu-
 siness.
 Possession, and an indisputable title to the premises, will
 be given to the purchaser, the first day of May next: when
 the purchase money is to be paid, or bonds, with satisfac-
 tory security given for the same, as may best suit the purcha-
 ser.—For further particulars, or for viewing the premises,
 before the day of sale; apply to Abraham Lott, Treasurer,
 or to Isaac Low. 62. 63
 New-York, Feb. 18, 1769.

Benjamin Booth,
 Has imported in the General Gage, and the last Vessels from
 England, a large and general Assortment of Merchandize,
 suitable for the Season, which he sells on his usual low
 Terms, for Cash:—He has for Sale, the best
ENGLISH and Russia Duck,
 London Pewter,
 Nails of all Sizes.
 He begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, that he shall
 remove on the 1st of February into the large new Store of
 Mr. Peter Clopper, near the Corner of Maiden Lane, at the
 Upper End of the Fly-Market. 62. 66

A Stray cow came to the manor
 of Fordham, near King's Bridge, some time in July;
 the owner may have her by proving the property, and
 paying the charges to
 SANSON DYCKMAN.
 Dec. 1768. 62. 63

NOTICE is hereby given, that the
 plantation belonging to George Hicks, absconded, lying
 opposite to Middletown Point, in East New-Jersey, will be
 exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house of
 Jarrett Wall, at Mount-pleasant, on Wednesday the first
 day of March next. The said plantation contains about
 120 acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house, barn, a
 very good bearing orchard, some very good salt meadow,
 and not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin
 at one o'clock said day, where the conditions of sale will be
 published. January the 16th, 1769. 55—62.
 By us JOHN BURROWS, } Auditors.
 JARRETT WALL, and }
 LEWIS FORMAN.

RUN-away, on Sunday last, the
 29th instant, from the subscriber, living at Flushing,
 on Long-Island, an Irish servant lad, named James Lawson,
 about 22 years old, his nose pretty long, a little pitted
 with the small-pox, short black hair, and of a dark complexi-
 on, pretty slender, and about 5 feet 10 inches high: Had
 on, and took with him, when he went away, an old brown
 under waistcoat, the back parts of different colours, with
 two slips of velvet behind; a close brown kersey upper
 waistcoat, with breeches of the same; white stockings, half
 worn shoes, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures
 the said run-away, so that he may be had again, shall re-
 ceive Forty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges,
 paid by (62. 64) ABRAHAM LAWRENCE.

ON Wednesday the eighteenth of
 January last, run-away from the subscriber, an
 Irish servant man, named James M'Donah, about twenty
 two years of age, a fair complexion, with dark brown hair,
 and about five feet five inches high: Had on when he went
 away, a dark coloured linsywoolsey jacket, leather breeches,
 white yarn stockings, a pair of soled shoes, a checked shirt;
 but it is supposed he will change his name and clothes, as
 usual. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master
 may have him again, shall have five pounds reward, and all
 reasonable charges, paid by me DANIEL TAYLOR,
 living at Newark Mountains. 62. 64

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1363.

[THURSDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1769.]

The ANATOMIST. No. XVIII.
Conclusion of the Church of England's Appeal to
the Church of Protestants.

*Verus Dei cultus, nunc tandem a fordidissimis illis
ANTI-CHRISTIANIS fordibus, repurgatur.*
Baza, concerning the Church of England.

AS the Centinel, in his gross charge against our Church, of having "corrupted the pure word of God with human inventions," did neither think proper to mention what those inventions are, nor in what points they are to be found, viz.—whether in government, in rites and ceremonies, or in doctrines; I thought it necessary, in order to be sure of his meaning, to suppose the whole three; and, in each of them, to make one appeal, as well to the judgment of reformed Churches abroad, as of such particular divines both at home and abroad, as might probably have the most weight with the Centinel and his party.

What relates to the two first points, (viz. episcopal government, rites and ceremonies) being already discussed, little need be said on the last point, viz. the doctrines of our Church. These as contained in our articles, have long had the testimony of the whole protestant world, in favour of their purity and orthodoxy; and unless the Centinel should declare so, in particular and express terms, I can hardly imagine that he meant to run so contrary to the sentiments of his own party (even some of the most rigid of them at home) as to charge any corruption upon the doctrinal parts of our articles, or Church service. However, as his meaning is so vague and undetermined, it may not be improper to add a few testimonies on this head, as I have done on the former; although the subject be somewhat anticipated, in the testimonies already given; where the writers had not separated one part from the other, but had spoken of government, rites, ceremonies and doctrines together.

Baza has given a noble testimony concerning the purity of our worship and doctrines, in my Latin motto. He says elsewhere, "We believe your Churches do in all points of doctrine, agree with ours. As to what concerns your faith or doctrine, received by public consent, and confirmed by royal authority, I suppose there is no man that thinks rightly of these matters, but will embrace it as true and certain"—and again, he says, "It is not without most bitter sorrow of heart, that, I understand your Churches are so far disturbed, as that some begin to hold separate meetings."

Mr. LE MOYNE says—"The English confession has been highly approved by all the Protestant world; and it really deserves the praises of all good Christians. For there cannot be any thing made more wise than that confession; and the articles of faith were never collected with a more just and reasonable discretion."

The learned CAUSAISON says—"That no Church in the world came nearer to the form of the most flourishing primitive Church; having observed a middle way betwixt the two extremes of such others as failed either by excess or defect; by which moderation she obtained this privilege, that even those who envied her happiness, were constrained to extol her in comparison of other Churches."

LUDOVICUS CAPELLUS, divinity professor at Samur, speaks thus of our liturgy, among some others compiled by the first reformers. "At the reformation—purged from all Popish superstition and idolatry—Set forms of liturgy were composed and prescribed—in Germany, France, England, Scotland, Belgium, &c. varying as little as might be from the ancient forms of the primitive Church; and have hitherto been happily used till of very late, these arose in England, a sort of morose and froward, nice and scrupulous, not to say superstitious, men; who, upon very slight and slender reasons, have thought fit to disparage and abrogate the liturgy (together with the whole hierarchy of Bishops) and have substituted the directory, as they call it, in its room, which contains no set form in express words, but only heads, &c. To which some other furious and mad men have added, that it is unlawful to use any prescribed form

of prayer, either in public or in private; and that a godly man cannot with a safe conscience be present at them."

The celebrated GROTIUS, in a letter to his brother, April 8th, 1645, says—"That the English liturgy was always accounted the best, by learned men."

The learned SPANHEIM, writing from Geneva to Arch-bishop Usher in 1638, says—I often call to mind that pleasing face of things in your Church; that reverence in the public worship of God, &c.—the like to which you will hardly find elsewhere."

Mr. GACHES, whom that noted non-conformist Doctor Calamy, (page 568 of Baxter's life) styles a famous preacher at Charenton, says of our liturgy, "I have read it a long time ago, and was wonderfully edified by it."

Nay, BAXTER, himself professes that he can subscribe "all the doctrinal articles of our Church, as true; only that he thinks the words of them, in the obvious sense, many times liable to exception."—"All the reformed Churches in Christendom (says he elsewhere) do commonly profess to hold communion, with the English Churches in the liturgy, if they come among us."

Nay, the same BAXTER is so far from scrupling the use of that truly ancient rite of Confirmation (which our modern antagonists seem to deride us for desiring the continuance of) that he declares—"he thinks the want of it the greatest corruption of the Church, of any outward thing he remembers." Only he says that the dioceses are too large for one Bishop to confirm the hundredth part of his flock, &c.—That is, Mr. Baxter desires to make every Presbyter a Bishop, in this as in all other things.

Mr. TOMES likewise declares himself thus—"I cannot but judge, that either much ignorance or much malice it is, that make any traduce the English Common Prayer-book, as if it were the Popish Mass-book, or as bad as it; and to deter men from joining with those prayers and services, and ceremonies, &c.—when they can hardly be ignorant that the martyrs in Queen Mary's days were burnt for it, &c."

I cannot better conclude these testimonies, than with another striking passage from the above quoted Dr. MOYNE—"Truly I believe not that it is possible to keep either peace or order in your Church [of England] without preserving the episcopal dignity."—"I confess I conceive not by what

§ Theol. Salmur.

§ Dr. Durell on the government and worship of the reformed Churches.

† Eng. Non-Conform. chap. 14.

* Defence. p. 68. † Eng. Non-Conform. Chap. 19.

§ Theodola. p. 105.

"It was observed in a former paper, that it was necessity & not choice, that made any of the first reformers set up presbytery rather than episcopacy. I shall add one more famous testimony on this head, from Mr. DU BOSQ, an eminent protestant divine in France, 1660.—"I think, says he, none of my brethren will condemn me, if I say that well ordered Episcopacy, hath most important and considerable utilities, which cannot be found in the Presbyterian discipline. If we have followed the last, it is not from any aversion we have to the former—But it is because necessity obliged to it; for the Reformation having been begun in this kingdom by the people, and by the inferior Church-men, the places of Bishops remained filled with men of a contrary religion; so that we were constrained to content ourselves with ministers and elders, as well as we could. If Bishops had embraced the reformation at first, I make no doubt but their order had been maintained in the ecclesiastical polity.—From Dr. Du Moslin's translation, in Durell's government of foreign Churches, p. 122.

Even Knox himself, in Scotland, 1560, assisted in founding the reformation there, on the Episcopacy model: having first superintendents in the respective provinces, with Episcopal powers, who in 1571, were changed into Archbishops and bishops, in pursuance of an application from the synod of Sterling to the Lord Regent and estates. Nor was it till the return of Melvil, &c. from Geneva, 1575, that the model of that country came to be cried up; and it is well known from what ambition of state leaders, the chief leaders of the inferior clergy were set on, in their attempts against reformed Episcopacy. See Guthrie's memoirs.

Before this, the Scots highly approved the English Episcopacy model, and owned the bishops and pastors as their brethren and true guides of Christ's flock. Witness the letter from the general assembly of Scotland to the English bishops, December 17, 1556, subscribed and addressed thus, viz. "The superintendents, ministers and commissioners, within the realm of Scotland, to their brethren the bishops and pastors of England who have renounced the Roman antichrist, and do profess with them the Lord Jesus in sincerity, with the increase of the holy spirit."

spirit they are led, that oppose that government and cry it down so violently. All good men ought to look upon the Church of England as a very orthodox Church. Thus all the protestants of France do; those at Geneva, those of Switzerland, and those of Holland too; for they did themselves a great honour in having some divines of England in their synod of Dort—whence does it then come, that some Englishmen themselves, have so ill an opinion of her at present, and divide rashly from her as they do? Is not this to divide from all the ancient Churches, from all the Churches of the east, from all the protestant Churches, which have always had a great respect for the purity of the Church of England?"

Shall a Church, then, whose praise has thus been in the whole Protestant world, since the very first establishment of the Reformation, be still traduced and vilified by a set of aspiring men, who sprung up in licentious times, within her own bosom, and at this moment enjoy every protection their hearts can wish, from a prince and nation where she has full and legal power? Is there decency, is their justice (not to mention gratitude) in such a conduct as this; especially, when there is no other cause for it, but our desiring equal and natural rights? Are the strength and interest of the protestant cause, either in the old world or new, likely to be promoted by such an unchristian and unbrotherly spirit? For, whatever the Centinel or Remonstrant may say of the Church of England being but a tottering defence—"She ever has been, and still is, considered by protestants in general, as their great bulwark and principal fortress."

It is against her chiefly, that all the engines of Popery have been ever pointed. Her structure is raised on such a strong foundation, that if this could be shaken or destroyed, the adherents of popery think they have little to fear from such a many-headed thing as Presbytery; which is still dividing and subdividing into different factions and parties. Nay the enemies of the reformation, far from wishing ill to the latter, rather express joy in beholding their attacks successful against that Church, which, is the center of union among protestants; and to which all denominations among them have, in their turns, looked up, and probably will again be obliged to look up, for protection and defence.

But further, as the Church of England has been the principal support of the reformation, down to the present time; so it is she, that hath born the chief burden and brunt of the day, from the beginning. Her divines they were, who were encountering punishments, imprisonments and flames, when Calvin had gained a firm establishment; and and (alas for Christianity, and that blot in his character!) was commencing persecutor in his turn. Her divines they chiefly are, who have shook the Papacy to its lowest foundations, and have exhibited to the world in their writings, such masculine specimens of sound reasoning, in favour of primitive Christianity, as we believe, will only perish, or cease to be admired, when the world itself shall perish with them!

To name one for all, and that in the earliest times of protestantism; where shall we find among all the Calvinists, and reformers of his party (tho' truly celebrated in their day) any that can dispute the palm with our illustrious Bishop Jewel? where, a more enlightened zeal, a more undaunted spirit, more noble argument, or more various learning? I cannot resist the temptation of throwing a few extracts from his apology into a Note."

§ Durell, p. 127; and Stillingfleet's unreasonableness of Sep. 407.

Extracts from Jewell's Apology of the Church of England. "But I have a mind, says he, to apply myself to the Pope himself, and to ask him these questions face to face. Tell us, I pray, good holy father, you who boast so much of all antiquity—which of all the fathers, ever gave you the title of chief priest, universal bishop, or head of the church? Which of them told you that both swords are committed to you? Which, that the whole world is but your diocese; that all Bishops receive of your fullness; that all power is given to you in heaven and earth; that you are not subject to the judgment of kings, nor of the whole clergy, nor of the whole world? Which of them so nicely and mathematically ascribed just seventy-seven degrees of power and authority to you, more than to the greatest Prince upon earth? Which of the fathers ever defined you not to be a mortal man, but a certain substance made up of God and man? Which of them says, you have the command over purgatory and the angels of God, &c.?"

Which

* Ep. 8, 69 & 13. † Let. to Ep. of London.

† Pref. Exercit. in Baron.

D L D,
ground, situ-
ship, in the out-ward
ah Abbot, deceased;—
height, twenty six feet
feet in depth, has four
places in the same: to-
a good cistern adjoin-
ed rear, twenty six feet
ed feet.—Any person
by applying to MARY
ah Abbot, deceased, liv-
the terms of sale, by
able title will be given.
62 65

debted to the
ed, have been desired,
ge the same, and as they
are once more requested
rwise they must expect
at law.
62 65

William Cotton,
a sailor on board the
Sherman, from New-
to May 1767, and was
will apply to Adam Bab-
inter hereof, he will hear
e; the said Cotton is a
et 4 inches high.—Any
et Cotton, and can give
und, is requested to in-
62 67

ADAM BABCOCK.

L D,

ging to the late
ow, which if not sold be-
at public vendue, at the
ay the 1st of this pre-
twelve and one o'clock,
rein Abraham Lott, Esq;
adjoining thereto, being
ation for the dry good bu-

title to the premises, will
day of May next: when
or bonds, with satisfac-
may best suit the purcha-
for viewing the premises,
Abraham Lott, Treasurer,
61 63

Booth,

and the last Vessels from

fortment of Merchandize,

he sells on his usual low

sale, the best

d Russia Duck,

Customers, that he shall

to the large new Store of

er of Maiden Lane, at the

60 66

e to the manor

idge, some time in July;

proving the property, and

SANSON DYCKMAN.

60 63

given, that the

ge Hick, absconded, lying

East New-Jersey, will be

venue, at the house of

on Wednesday the first

plantation contains about

dwelling-house, barn, a

very good salt meadow,

ed. The vendue to begin

the conditions of sale will be

1769.
59—62.

BROWES,

WALL, and } Auditors.

ENMAN.

1768, January 31st, 1769.

Sunday last, the

subscriber, living at Flushing,

lad, named James Lawton,

pretty long, a little pitted

hair, and of a dark complexi-

feet 10 inches high: Had

he went away, an old brown

of different colours, with

a clove brown kersey upper

same; white stockings, half

Whoever takes up and secures

may be had again, shall re-

and all reasonable charges,

ABRAHAM LAWRENCE.

the eighteenth of

y from the subscriber, an

mes M'Donah, about twenty

exion, with dark brown hair,

high: Had on when he went

golfey jacket, leather breeches,

foaled shoes, a checked shirt;

ge his name and clothes, as

d servant, so that his master

five pounds reward, and all

DANIEL TAYLOR,

61 64

re all Sorts of Printing

readth are inserted for

proportion.

by which a judgment may be made of the principles of our Church, and what a Bulwark of the reformation she is to be esteemed.

And is there then, no regard, no charity due among fellow protestants to a Church that has borne such a part in vindicating our glorious common cause, and setting at nought the assaults of our common enemy? Is she still to be called Corrupt, Superstitious, nay, possibly affected, after so many well fought battles against the corruptions and superstitions of Christendom? Or will no reformation please, till we have (contrary to our judgment and reason) reformed into a skeleton, and promiscuously thrown away the good with the bad, even things of apostolical institution; because they were once mixt with the corruptions of Rome? This may please such reformers as our Centinel and his party; but thanks be to God, we have not so learned Christ!

Having thus, I hope, with due temper, answered the Centinel on the principal heads proposed; I shall conclude these papers in Three more numbers, unless fresh provocation be given. And if in them, I should assume a style somewhat different from what I have yet used, and try how he may like some arguments in his own way, I think I should not incur the blame of impartial men; yet still, for the honour of that Church, in whose behalf I write, I will strive to the last, to preserve that spirit which the inculcates on all her sons.

Which of them taught you to say private mass, while the people looked on, or to hold the sacrament over your head, wherein the whole of your religion at presents consists; or to mangle Christ's sacrament, and contrary to his institution and express words, to defraud the people of one part of them?

"If we are schismatics for dissenting from this, what name shall we give them who have fallen from the primitive Church, from Christ himself and his apostles?—We see by the holy scriptures in all languages; they will not let them to be published in any one. We invite the people to hear and read the word of God; they do all they can to keep them from it. We endeavour to make our doctrine known to the whole world; they will come to no work. We depend on learning; they on ignorance. We trust to light; they to darkness. We pay due respect to the writings of the apostles and prophets; they commit them to the flames; we desire to have the cause of God tried by God only; they will appeal to none but themselves. Therefore, when we saw all things thus trodden underfoot, and proposed to restore the temple of God to its primitive beauty, we desired no other foundation than that which we knew the apostles had laid of old; that is, our Saviour Jesus Christ. As to their brags of the Pope's being Peter's successor—and unable to err, &c. it is all a jest. God hath promised his grace to a pious mind; not to *sees* and *successors*.—Wherein was Peter ever like the Pope, or the Pope like Peter? unless perhaps they will say, that Peter took away the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and hid his Lord's talent; or that he only sat in state, in his palace of St. John Lateran, and pointed out all the places of Purgatory, and the several kinds of punishment; committing some poor souls to be tormented, and releasing others, as he is paid for it; exempting himself from civil power; making war himself, and the occasion of war among other princes; carried about on the shoulders of noblemen in a golden chair, &c. &c. Or will they rather say, the Pope does now what we knew Peter did? viz. that he is instant in season and out of season; fulfils the ministry of Christ; is the watchman of the house of Israel; receives the oracles of God, and delivers them to the people as he received them; is the salt of the earth and light of the world; feeds not himself but his flock; is not Lord over God's heritage; is subject unto Princes, &c. &c.?"

"But these tricks have (as the bird of the night, at the rising of the sun) vanished at the appearance of the gospel. It was the will and pleasure of almighty God, that, in spite of all its enemies, the gospel of Jesus should at this time be spread over the face of the whole earth; and men, obeying the commands of God, have, of their own accord, betaken themselves to the doctrine of Jesus Christ. We, in good truth, expected neither riches, pleasure, nor ease from this separation; for all those our enemies abound with; and we enjoyed a much greater share of them when we agreed with them. Neither do we shun Peace and Concord; but we will not fight against God, to be at peace with men."

BOSTON, January 16.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

AN Advertisement of Commodore Hood, in this Day's Paper, would lead the Public to conclude that the Inhabitants of this Town and Province were disposed to encourage the Desertion of Seamen from his Majesty's Ships in this Harbour; as he therein informs, "that between forty and fifty had deserted since the 4th of last Month, many of which are harboured and concealed in the Country, not twenty Miles from Boston." From the general Character of this Officer, we cannot suppose that he has design'd unjustly to cast this Reflection upon the Inhabitants, in order to justify a severe Impress for the Manning of the Ships under his Command; but rather that the Commodore has been grossly imposed upon by those Enemies to Truth and the Peace of the Colonies and Nation, which unfortunately for an honest Man, is the Company he must dispense with for the present: Justice to ourselves however, requires, that we con-

tradict so reflecting an Assertion.—We have no Crimps in this Town or near it, to whom the Merchants apply for Sea Men; and Sailors, especially at this Season of the Year, can be of no Kind of Service in the Country, and their Manners and Behaviour are too disagreeable to our Country People, to permit of their supporting or harbouring any of them: The Seamen who escape from what is now too justly term'd in a Time of Peace, their Wooden Prisons, immediately make out of the Province for Safety, and to seek Voyages, not being able to remain on Shore for want of the Wages left behind them: This was notoriously the Case in the late War: We were not favoured with one Station Ship during the whole of it, but were obliged at our own Expence to build and Man a Number of Ships of War, for the Protection of our Trade and Coasts; notwithstanding which, the King's Ships came from every Quarter, in order to get re-manned; those of their Companies that could escape, went into the other Governments, and our Trade was so distressed by Impresses, that I assert a Truth, in declaring that Seamen's Wages in this Place, were above fifty per Cent. higher than in those Parts which were not visited by any of the Ships of War.

Court of Admiralty on Mr. Hancock's Libel still continue their Inquisition;—it is said two most infamous Fellows are employed by the C—m—r's, to pick up Persons for Evidence.

Jan. 17. The Desertions from the Troops quartered among us, still continue, and it is said increase, the Treatment we have all along received from G. B. and the C—m—r's, lead us to apprehend, that it will be represented as owing to the Management of the Inhabitants; It is known that these Troops in general, have been very uneasy, and it is thought, if any large Corps was to be sent into the Country after Deserters, they would leave behind them in the same Proportion smaller Bodies have lately done; we will not pretend to say whether this Disposition to desert, is owing to a disinclination to the Service, or a great liking the Troops have taken to the Country; They observe that the Winter is very moderate, the common People cheerful, hearty, and well clad, and such Variety and Delicacies in the Markets in this Town, as lead them to conclude that they are now got into Canaan, a Land not indeed, abounding with Silver and Gold, but a Land flowing with Milk and Honey.

Jan. 18. This being the Day appointed for the Celebration of the Queen's Birth, there was a general Muster of the Troops in the Common; the thin Appearance made by the several Regiments, fully evinced that their being quartered in this Town, was a Measure as impolitical as it was illegal.—A Gentleman in P—t, when speaking of their Arrival in Boston, added, "I am very glad that the Trial of N—th A—i—ca and G—t B—n has been made; for those Disturbers of the Public Peace, and subverters of Government, are now acquainted both, with us and themselves."—We are so, and with we could justly return the Compliment; It may not be improper to tell that little S—n, that this Province alone, raised four Times the Number of Troops now in Town, in less Week's than it has taken Months to collect this Body of Regulars from all Parts of the Continent; and that with our Troops we took Louisbourg, and thereby purchased a Peace for Europe, for a less Sum, than the Boston Expedition, will cost the Nation; and that if the Court of Versailles had foolishly taken it in their Heads to have sent twice the Number of Troops to have taken Boston, as the Court of London has sent, as it is said, to support the Laws which protect us, the Conduct of the Bostonians would have convinced the World, that Americans took a Pride to vie with Britons in Spirit and Resolution upon a justifiable Occasion.

Upon the Arrival of the King's Speech, while a few seemed to enjoy a Triumph, the greater Part were of Opinion, that the Warmth and Severity of Temper against America, to which Administration had been wrought up by cruel Misrepresentations from this Side the Water, would subside, as soon as a fair State of Facts could be obtained.—We have the Pleasure to find by the Arrival of Capt. Scott, that this Opinion was not ill-founded; the Address of the House of Lords and C—m—ns on the King's Speech, usually a Kind of Echo of the Speech, is somewhat fainter than the Original, they speak of us as *Fellow Subjects*, and not as *Rebels* and *Traitors* who have thrown off Government, take Notice of our *Grievances*, and intimate there will be a *Redress*. It seems that the Transactions of the Town of Boston in Sept. last, in making mention of a Law of this Province, that requires all the Inhabitants to be provided with Arms, and in proposing that the several Towns should make choice of Persons, there being no Assembly, to join in humble Petitions to our gracious Sovereign, for the Redress of Grievances, and to prevent *raids*

and violent Measures, at so critical a Season, were a principal Part of those Misrepresentations. It is certain that those Transactions were not in any Degree contrary to Law; whatever wicked Intentions have been basely attributed to those who were in favour of them, by such as presume to censure and judge the secret Thoughts of Men, and to attribute the vilest Motives to all who oppose their selfish Views and dangerous Innovations: Very few can now doubt, that no Art has been unemployed no Pains spared by some Men among us, to represent those Proceedings of the Town, not only as illegal, but to the highest Degree factious and seditious; one Man in particular, whose Opinion ought to have great Weight, in his Moderation, Judgment and Honesty were equal to his Station, has endeavoured to make it be believed here, that these Transactions, taken in their Circumstances and Connections, amount to *Treason* itself, and that they would be regarded in this Light on the other Side of the Water; If any Thing could have driven us into violent Measures, the base, irritating, mad Conduct of the Man we are speaking of, must have done it; but our Loyalty and tender Affection for our Mother Country, notwithstanding her usage of us, prevented this Effect; the Sword once drawn, might have been drawn forever;—The Vote of the Town, respecting being provided with Arms, was agreeable to a Law of the Province, and at a Time when a principal Officer at Halifax, had wrote up that a War with France was inevitable; the Committee of Convention was not formed, as has been basely represented, upon the Plan of 1689;—nor was it an actual Assumption of the Powers of Government; the Committee utterly disclaimed all Governmental Powers and Authority, and only considered themselves as Persons chosen in a most critical Season, to consult and advise for the Peace and Welfare of the Province and Nation; that Government and the People of Britain, now view Things in this Light, is as much Matter of Joy to this loyal People, as it is of Fear and Terror to the great Accusers of the Colonies in general, and this Province in particular.

Jan. 19. It seems by the last Accounts, that Complaints have been made at Home, among other Things, against two very important Charter Privileges, as great Defects in the Constitution of this Province; the one is, the Representatives of the People being in Part the Electors of his Majesty's Council; tho' the King's Governor may negative whom he pleases, a Power which one G—r has for Years past exercised in the most wanton Manner,—the other, that Grand Juries are chosen by the Townships, and not by the Sheriffs. This shows the Spirit of some among us, and with what implacable Enmity they regard the constitutional Rights of this People: not content with having introduced a Military Power among us, they would have Things so modelled, that the Authority of the Council and the Law itself might be employed only as Instruments to promote the Measures of arbitrary Power.

Jan. 20. The Commissions of the new appointed J—s of Ad—lty, are brought by Capt. Rowland; what an Opinion can we form of the Policy of the present M—y, or of the Sincerity of their pretended Disposition to pursue healing Measures, when the most unpopular, if not diminutive Men among us are the most likely to be rewarded for their pr—f—ns, rather than public Services; We are assured that those Judges are to have their extraordinary Salaries of £. 600 Sterling per Annum, paid out of the Fines and Forfeitures. It is hoped that the just Complaints of America, against the Extension of the Court of Admiralty, in opposition to the true Spirit of the English Constitution, will one Day be attended to; particularly in giving all Causes relating to the Revenue, to this Court, without Jury. The Judge of Admiralty in this Province, was formerly paid a Commission on the condemned Goods, which did not, as it is said, amount to £. 100 per Annum on an Average. This, in order to make more and fatter Sinicures, was represented Home to be a Kind of Bribe against the Subject, and it was pretended, this Grievance was to be remedied by the new Appointments; but if the Salaries are to be paid out of the Fines and Forfeitures, will not this be a strong Temptation to the Judges and other Revenue Officers, to take special Care, that this Fund do not at any Time fall short of the Appointments for which it is appropriated.

(See the first Page of the News Paper, for the Remainder.)

To be let from the first of May next,

THE dwelling house and appurtenances wherein Messrs. Hoffman and Ludlow, merchants now live, situate in Dock-street, belonging to the estate of Garrit Van Horn, late of this city, deceased; by Ann Van Horn, in Chapel-street. 61 64

cks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.